

IRISH LABOR ABSENT AS GOVERNOR TALKS

Resent Healy Representing King and Members Remain Seated During Message.

PROGRAM OF WIDE SCOPE

Both Houses Meet in Joint Session as Parliament Is Opened.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. New York, Dec. 12.

Both Houses of the Irish Parliament met in joint session today to hear the first speech by Gov.-Gen. Healy, who after reading a message from King George, outlined the legislative program which the Cabinet has prepared for the Irish Free State.

This program is one of wide scope and includes a reform of the judicial system, the question of land purchase and compensation for damages, regularizing the civil police and the national army, the electoral franchise and content law. It also mentions a bill conforming to a promise of the late Michael Collins about granting amnesty to British soldiers who took part in the fighting before the truce was signed. Contrary to the custom at Westminster the members did not rise when the King's message was read, but nevertheless it was warmly applauded. It was said afterwards that the reason the members did not rise was because it was more in the nature of a personal message to Governor-General Healy. It read:

"It is my earnest hope that, by faithful observance by all sides of the pact so concluded peace and prosperity in Ireland may be secured. In the spirit of that settlement I have chosen you to be the first representative of the Crown in the Irish Free State. With all my heart I pray that the blessing of God may rest upon you and the Ministers of the Irish Free State in the difficult task committed to your charge. Members of the labor party in both houses refrained from attending the session as a protest against a representative of the British crown being in an Irish Parliament. When the Governor-General and the Senate had retired the labor members took their seats. Four labor members of the Senate afterward voted viva voice against returning thanks to the Governor-General for his speech.

DEBIL, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—Governor-General Healy's address in part follows:

"Today you enter into the fullness of your partnership in liberty with the nations cooperating in equal membership in the great commonwealth of free peoples. I meet you on this momentous day with sentiments of the deepest emotion, charged by his majesty to associate myself as his representative with the task which, after many years of hard pressed claims, becomes yours alone and unquestioned by the effect of the treaty made a year ago."

Mr. Healy then alluded to the Constitution having been devised "conforming to those modes of constitutional expression common to your partner nations" under which the yearning for the recreation of the national life and identity of Ireland "in language, thought, literature and art, her social and economic development and for the assurance of happiness and prosperity is offered the utmost free play."

Referring to the irregular troops, the Governor-General said that unhappily a small number of them still had not bowed to the will of the majority and were engaged in hostile operations, spreading ruin broadcast by their attempts to impose their will upon the majority by means of terror and destruction.

The problem of unemployment, Mr. Healy declared, had been enhanced to an incalculable extent by the fury of destruction "which is the manner of war now being waged upon the people."

FLOOD OF MARKS BEGINS TO RECEDE

Berlin Printed 92,800,000,000 Last Week.

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—The increase in currency during the first week of December amounted to 92,800,000,000 marks (the increase for the last week in November was 110,800,000,000). The increase in bills of exchange and checks aggregated 24,000,000,000 marks. The increase in the discount of treasury certificates was 54,400,000,000 marks.

ATTACKED HARDEN TO AVERT TRIP HERE

Assailants Held He Plotted Anti-German Intrigue.

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—The attack on Maximilian Harden editor of Die Zeitung, last July by two men near his home here, was made to prevent him from undertaking an American lecture tour, according to evidence today at the trial of two men.

It was said an anonymous person in Munich hired thugs to blackjack Harden, as it was feared he would engage in anti-German intrigue in America.

STUDENTS SHARE \$26,000.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—About 2,000 students and graduates of Princeton University found themselves richer by \$26,000 to-night when the Princeton University Cooperative Store gave out the annual 10 per cent. dividend to all its members.

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AMERICA MAKES APPEAL FOR MINORITIES IN TURKEY

Continued from First Page.

suffice the Turks in their opposition to allied proposals, such as developed by the discussion of minorities.

Mr. Child's statement. LAUSANNE, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—The address of Ambassador Child at today's conference follows:

The American representative intends to hold aloof from affairs not our own, but humanitarian interest is as much our right and duty as it is the right and duty of every nation. We claim no particular right to be heard upon the subjects of refugees, the protection of populations and the finding of homes for those who are displaced. Instead of doing so we assert that other nations, and particularly those represented at this table, have an equal interest and an equal duty.

Because it was upon her territory that the misfortune of war fell and from her territory the greatest number of refugees come, Turkey may have an interest in these humanitarian questions greater than that of any of us.

It is unthinkable that the aspirations of Turkey for independence and progress should not rely in part upon a generous policy of contribution to the safety and relief of suffering mankind. Safety and relief from suffering of mankind is one of the principal concerns of Governments. The comfort, safety and settlement of hundreds of thousands of human beings, most of them non-belligerents, many of them women and children, many of them displaced from their homes by the disturbances in the Near East, is a matter which has for the people of the United States vital interest. As an earnest of that interest our nationals have spent freely in that quarter of the world with which this conference is dealing, in medical attention, in service of our naval forces, in feeding starving people and in other forms of relief, large sums of money. We have put nearly seventy-two millions of dollars into this work through one committee alone.

Facts Rebuke the World.

The people of my country ask no return for this expenditure, unless it be assurance that this conference, to the full extent of its power, will find a means to wipe away at once the causes for this waste of human life and human suffering. It is useless for me to restate the problem, it is useless to give more statistics; the facts are recognized by every one. They rebuke the world, they challenge the self-respect of civilization, they are so stupendous that pity for individuals is lost in pity for the masses.

The work to be done may include any wise exchange of nationals, so that as one of the results the work may go back to their families and support them on their native soils. It includes the safety of other racial elements fleeing under the stress of fear, and finding refuge for them as the wisdom and conscience of the nations represented here may direct. It includes the finding of homes for the homeless and international generosity in furnishing temporary feeding and transportation and the prevention of sweeping fires of pestilence which might menace the world. It includes the requirement of guarantees of the nations, which now find these homeless hordes upon their soils that they shall have protection. It includes an attempt to prevent further migrations, and it is not of vast sequence, to my mind, whether migrations are actuated by an order issued by authority or by fear of violence.

I do not say that the allied Powers have avoided responsibility for fulfillment of these ends. On the contrary, I point out that these ends have been their deep concern and the subject of their pledges. I point out the following few instances of such assurances which have been cited by

those who seek the establishment of a refuge for Armenians.

The text of the Treaty of Sevres; the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain made in the House of Commons March 11, 1920; the statement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on April 25, 1920; the letter of M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, to the Armenian Archbishop of Cilicia of February 16, 1921; the resolutions of the Supreme Allied Council of March 8, 1921; the resolution of the Allied Ministers of Foreign Affairs of March 28, 1922; the resolutions of the League of Nations of September 22, 1922.

I do not say that the Turkish delegation and the National Assembly will fail to act in accordance with that tolerance and justice and concession which the United States and the whole world expect, and may rightfully require, but I do urge on behalf of the people of the United States that this conference never leave Lausanne without providing some means for permanent joint efforts to find a refuge for the unprotected hordes, and create, if possible, a safe territorial refuge for special populations, if it be determined that they require separation, from other nationalities, religions or races.

Above all, this conference should secure by agreement and by measures of humanitarian administration strong guarantees that safety shall attend the continuance in their present situation of the populations which are vexed by fears. We believe that new precedents which tend to establish the right of nations to expel large bodies of their citizens, to become burdens upon other nations, must be carefully considered before countenance is given to them. Let a new and unwholesome principle find a foothold to vex international law and justice.

The representatives of the United States believe that the ends to be sought are prevention rather than

more relief, and guarantees of safety for minorities rather than mere success for their misery, and permanence of joint action rather than mere spasmodic separate activity. In this purpose the people of my country, though far removed by distance, have a profound interest, and will continue to stand ready with their contributions.

Ismet Pasha, speaking for the Turkish delegation, at this afternoon's session, insisted upon an exchange of the Greek population in Anatolia for the Turks in Macedonia. He demanded exclusion of all foreign interference in Turkey, which, he said, would protect the remaining minorities, as the Turks had always been able to get along with other nationalities when they kept out of politics and were not stirred up by outside influences.

The Turkish chief delegate reviewed the entire history of Turkey from the time of the conquest of Constantinople. The Turks, he said, had lived peacefully with the Greeks and Armenians until a hundred years ago, when the Russians began agitating against the Mohammedans under the pretense that Russia was the protector of orthodox Christians in Turkey.

He charged Russia with being responsible for the attack Gladstone made on Turkey in behalf of the Armenians and maintained that the so-called Turkish atrocities against Armenians frequently had been in the nature of reprisals for pogroms perpetrated by the Armenians through encouragement from Russia, which wanted some excuse for invading Turkey.

The Armenians brought the massacre on themselves," Ismet Pasha declared. "They have abused Turkish generosity and dabbled in politics. Jews have never had any trouble in Turkey. That proves that the Greeks and the Armenians have been responsible for their difficulties in Turkey. They were fired by the example of other Greeks, the Bulgars and Serbs to imitate them in the hope of upsetting the Turkish Government."

According to Ismet there are now no minorities in Turkey which can claim the right to belong to any other nation, thus disposing of the Armenian claim for a national home in Turkey.

IN MEMORIAM MR. JOHN WANAMAKER

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